

News Bits

Army Emergency Relief Campaign ends May 15

The Army Emergency Relief fund-raising campaign runs through May 15. Contributions to the nonprofit organization are used to help active duty soldiers, single or married, and their family members; retirees; ARNG and USAR soldiers on continuous active duty for more than 30 days and their family members; surviving spouses and orphans of soldiers who died while on active duty or after they retired. AER helps with emergency financial needs and gives undergraduate-level education scholarships, based primarily on financial need, to children of soldiers. For every dollar contributed to AER, 95 cents is used in direct support of those in need.

MDW Army Ten-Miler set for Oct. 20 in Washington

Washington, D.C.—America's largest 10-mile race, the Army Ten-Miler, opened its on-line registration March 1. Thousands of runners from around the world are expected to participate in the race which begins at 8 a.m., Sunday, Oct. 20, in Washington, D.C. To register on-line visit the Website at www.armytenmiler.com. On-line entry through Active.com is secure, convenient and provides instant e-mail confirmation once your credit card is approved. Registration fees are \$25 per individual runner. The deadline for on-line race entry is 5 p.m. EST, Sept. 20. Registration will close when the 18,000 field is reached. Register early to secure your entry. The Army Ten-Miler is produced by the U.S. Army Military District of Washington.

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(Photo by NASA)

Army officer soars aboard *Columbia*

Following a one-day weather delay, NASA's Space Shuttle *Columbia* lifts off from the launch pad March 1 on a mission to service the Hubble Space Telescope. Army Lt. Col. (P) Nancy J. Currie, a NASA astronaut, was aboard on her fourth space flight. She served as the flight engineer and the shuttle robotic arm operator, capturing and releasing the telescope and moving astronauts and equipment during the five extra-vehicular space walks. Currie served with Mission Commander Scott Altman, Pilot Duane Carey, Payload Commander John Grunsfeld, and mission specialists Richard Linnehan, James Newman, and Michael Massimino. (See Page 12 for the story.)

SMDC leadership plans future

The future of space and missile defense programs in the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command was the focus of a command offsite meeting for commanders, major subordinate element directors, and the chiefs of various staff functions.

Spouses of these leaders were invited to participate in a concurrent session that looked into the welfare and well-being of the soldiers, civilians, contractors, and family members of the command.

In addition to the discussions held among the leadership and the spouses group, several guest speakers provided insights on a number of topics.

General Paul J. Kern, commanding general of the U.S. Army Materiel Command, spoke about the challenges of finding the new scientists and engineers who will replace a talented, skilled, experienced workforce that is nearing retirement.

Brigadier General (Ret.) John Johns facilitated a discussion concerning the U.S. Constitution and the ethics federal employees and military personnel should display in serving the nation and its citizens.

Dr. Richard Fafara of the U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center explained the results of the fourth survey of Army Families and related the importance of the results to Family Support Groups and soldier retention.

Lieutenant Colonel (Dr.) Craig D. Shriver spoke about the Army's commitment to not just providing quality breast cancer treatment but to also conducting needed research for better treatment and a cure.

Major General (Ret.) Robert H. Scales Jr., discussed the changing nature of warfare and its effect upon and implications for the transformation of the Army.

More information concerning the offsite can be found on pages 6 and 7.

Commanding General's Corner

Members of the command have filled the past month with extraordinary efforts. Many worked countless hours preparing the leadership for the command offsite. Nancy Currie soared into space a fourth time on a mission to service the Hubble Space Telescope. Others continued the important work of supporting the warfighters with space products and services and in providing the Army's support of the Missile Defense Agency and the goal of defending warfighters, the Nation, and our allies from missile attack. Still others prepared the important briefings for the Major Command Reorganization Committee.

Many of us have read, "Who Moved My Cheese." All of us are familiar with change. The very nature of the transformation Army Chief of Staff Gen. Eric Shinseki is leading requires large-scale change. Secretary of the Army Thomas White is engaged in efforts to improve the ability of the Army to accomplish its mission of defending the Nation. He has quickly reorganized the Army secretariat and staff and has turned his attention to organizations. All this is occurring as TRADOC looks at how our warfighting organizations of the future can support the objective force.

The events of the last six months could cause stress on our workforce, and we should strive to identify those who need help. This month's man-on-the-street responses concerning suicide prevention and an article on page 10



Lieutenant General
Joseph M. Cosumano Jr.

are timely. We never really know when our friends and co-workers are facing stresses of which we are unaware. I ask each of you to acquaint yourselves with the warning signs of people who are overwhelmed.

SMDC leaders met in March to focus our ability to deal with change. The offsite's "Mission Focus" conference and the senior spouses' "Well-Being" conference were outstanding. Senior leaders have specific objectives which they are focusing on this year to assure we spend our resources wisely (time, money) as we support Operations ENDURING FREEDOM and NOBLE EAGLE.

You can expect your commanders and directors to begin to adjust the emphasis we place on various programs and activities. But the focus will not be entirely on the mission alone. We cannot hope to offer the Army and our Nation the best that is in us unless we address the needs of our people.

Therefore, we need to continually reinvigorate our Family Readiness Groups to service the needs of soldiers, civilians, family members, and contractors. If our numbers are insufficient to organize our own groups, we should make efforts to use those of host installations.

In summary, you have accomplished much, yet more needs to be done. Space and Missile Defense Command and ARSPACE are organizations that represent the ability to go from concept to operations in record time. Warfighters in ENDURING FREEDOM are using many of these capabilities now. You can be proud to be a member of an organization making a difference, every day, 24/7.

Secure the High Ground!

What We Think

The Eagle asks:

What would you do if you thought someone was thinking about suicide?



Spec. Robert Orndoff
ARSPACE Ops Center
Colorado Springs

If I knew someone was thinking about suicide, I would talk him or her through it. Get them to get the problem out. And I would not under any circumstances leave that soldier alone. I would bring them to the first person in my chain of command. Bottom line is to help the soldier out, or civilian for that matter.



Eddie Johnson
SMDTC T&E Directorate
Huntsville

Much would depend upon how well I know the individual. However, in any case I would most assuredly: L-I-S-T-E-N to them. PRAY with and for them. MINISTER to their spiritual needs and refocusing. L-I-S-T-E-N to them. John 16:33



Staff Sgt. Edward Ponzio
ARSPACE Comms Security
Colorado Springs

If it were a soldier, I would talk to them and see what the problem was. And, if it was something that could be handled at our level, I would bring it to the first sergeant. But, if it was above, I would see that they get to the chaplain, AER, or someone who could help. The main thing is to help get that thought of suicide out of the soldier's mind.

I would take this very seriously... I would talk to this person about suicide being a permanent solution to a temporary problem. I'd (recognize) their intent to hurt themselves, but remind them of the people who'd be hurt by their death. I'd offer... assistance until this person was under the care of a professional, then I'd offer moral support during their healing process.



Mona D. Augustus
Phoenix Services
Huntsville

I believe that if a person feels that suicide is the way out, then they really don't know life. It brings the good and the bad to make each of us the person that we are. Committing suicide will affect everyone that that person knows, because they won't only be hurting themselves but also those who love them. "If God can't fix it, then it can't be fixed, and He can fix anything—no matter how bad." Man-on-the-street, take a look at that man in the mirror.



Delores Anderson
DCSOPS
Arlington

I would offer any help they would accept. Talk with them confidentially about what they are going through and listen empathically. Give them an opportunity to express their feelings. Then I would attempt to help this person seek assistance from a family member or a pastor. Staying with them through this process shows genuine concern on your part. One thing I've learned is to not "give your opinion or solution" to their problem. Letting this person work out their own solution to their problem helps them start back to thinking on a logical basis. Professional help should be solicited!



Barry L. Anderson
DCSOPS, Cmd Eval Div
Huntsville

Editor's note: Please keep responses to between 40 - 75 words.

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What's Happening in SMDC

SMDC Technical Center changes

Organizes for the future

On Nov. 4, after some considerable delay, the Space and Missile Defense Technical Center officially realigned. The Technical Center name did not change, but most of the organizations within it did. And in addition, there were more than 200 personnel actions, and a multitude of physical moves. There are yet a few actions to fine tune, but the director, Jess Granone, is excited about the changes and the way the Technical Center is positioned for the future.

He acknowledges that change is difficult for most people. "Whenever you change anything in your life, the pattern of response to change is predictable. Initially, there is resistance. As we took to change the organization of the Technical Center, there was resistance—even in myself. But I realized that if you keep the status quo, you eventually realize that you have become obsolete. I realized that we were not customer friendly, and in the competitive world we work in, which is much like the commercial business world, we had to come in line with our customers."

At a previous command offsite, Dr. James Cruipi presented "Who Moved My Cheese?," concepts of dealing with change in work and life. When asked about his response to the presentation, Granone remarked, "After listening for a few hours, I realized I am not interested in *finding* the cheese. What I want to do is *make* it!"

The SMDC Technical Center is a fee-for-service organization. Because the Army

Program Objective Memorandum provides only about 7 percent of the total funding, customers provide nearly 80 percent. Those customers (the Missile Defense Agency, Program Executive Offices, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, etc.) are also defense-funded organizations, and they are looking to get their money's worth. The Technical Center works in a competitive world, and the realignment puts them in a better line to be more competitive. Granone believes that the new structure will lead to better communications, more team-building, and greater motivation, with the result propelling the Technical Center in new directions.

One of the major organizational changes was increasing the number of directorates from five to nine, adding two Joint Centers, and an operations staff. The idea is to promote a team concept, with fewer stovepipes. That concept was recently used in a dramatic way. One thousand Space-based Infrared proposals were dropped on the Technical Center—each one needing a complete evaluation within three weeks. Twelve teams from across the new organization were able to complete the evaluations within the suspense date—the most evaluations in the shortest amount of time ever. Clearly, the efficiency of the new organization has greatly improved.

The changes are also benefitting personnel in terms of growth opportunities. Additional GS-14 and GS-15 positions are being recruited, and clerical employees are

finding they are being challenged to perform in areas not previously accessible. The directors will have broader responsibility, which will result in more delegation at the GS-14 level, providing opportunities for growth and better preparation for future GS-15 positions.

In addition, the new structure enables the Technical Center to be more flexible, and to respond more rapidly to new programs and marketing opportunities. The establishment of the Technical Center Management Council (TCMC) is a revolutionary way of doing business for the Army. The TCMC consists of senior-level associate directors and research scientists whose jobs are to help plan and mentor new programs. As new opportunities arise, their recommendations will allow the Technical Center to respond rapidly to changes in the business environment, including adding and removing structure as necessary.

Granone knows that each individual needs to know where he or she fits in an organization's vision. In order to accomplish his vision, productive relationships must be continually developed. As organizations change, relationships are not destroyed, and the result is that people are talking across the organization, rather than only up and down. His vision is that the SMDC Technical Center be ready to embrace the future—with people who are excited about being the best.

ARSPACE employee runs marathon for two

by Sharon L. Hartman
Colorado Springs

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—A U.S. Army Space Command employee began a special mission this month.

He is running for two very special lives.

Larry Rosenkranz, a mechanical engineer in the Command's Directorate of

Public Works, joined the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society Team in Training and will run in the Steamboat Springs Marathon on June 2. A native of New York, he'll have the honor of running for the lives of two patients—Zachary Graham and Hannah Randall, both from Colorado Springs—whom he had the opportunity to meet at a luncheon in February.

"I found it a real inspiration meeting Zachary and Hannah," said Rosenkranz. "I feel that I now have a personal connection to the fundraising cause and completing this marathon."

Although Rosenkranz has done various charity walk-a-thons and runs before, this will be his first charity marathon. Each member of the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society Team in Training is asked to raise \$1,400 in order to participate in the marathon.

Rosenkranz has raised almost \$1,200 thus far, and is still going. "I sent letters out to all my family, friends and co-workers and have just gotten real good support so far. I am basically using the guideline of \$1,400, but of course, once I reach that minimum, I will still keep going."

His talent for running began at the age of 24. Rosenkranz was living in New Jersey near the beach when his sister and brother-in-law, who are both runners, came to visit him for a weekend. They wanted to go for a run along the Boardwalk, but his brother-in-law runs

much faster than his sister, so she asked Larry to run with her for two miles. He agreed secretly hoping he could keep up. Well, keep up he did, and he has kept running since.

His first and only road marathon to date is the New York City marathon, which he ran in 1993. Since then, Rosenkranz has run in many other trail and wilderness marathons including the Crow Pass Crossing marathon in Alaska. Here he had to run through snowfields, and a quarter-mile-wide, thigh-deep, glacier-fed river, all the while watching out for tree roots, rocks and wild animals, in addition to carrying a backpack full of water and a change of clothing.

He also made his first go, last year, in the Pikes Peak marathon, which he said was "probably the toughest race I've ever done because of the incline, the elevation gain, the altitude and low oxygen."

Rosenkranz will have an additional challenge when he runs the Steamboat Springs marathon—a time of 3 hours and 15 minutes would qualify him to compete in the Boston Marathon.

Rosenkranz has worked for the federal government since graduating from college in 1987. He has been associated with the Department of Veteran Affairs in New York, the Indian Health Services in Montana, and with Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska.

In Memorium

Gerda M. Sherrill, who retired March 1 as a public affairs specialist with the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, died March 8. She was 64.

A native of Germany, Mrs. Sherrill was a resident of Madison County, Ala. She was preceded in death by her husband, Billy J. Sherrill.

Survivors include three sons, Peter K. Sherrill of Woburn, Mass., MAJ Michael J. Sherrill, of Forces Command of Smyrna, Ga., and Rickey J. Sherrill of Toney, Ala.; a brother, Reinhard Scherer of Germany, and three grandchildren.

Mrs. Sherrill served nearly 15 years with the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command.

Memorials may be made to Hospice Family Care, 2225 Drake Ave., Huntsville, Ala., 35805.

POW story brings friends together

Bracelet wearer finds POW next door at Kwajalein

by KW Hillis
Kwajalein Atoll

A theory popularized by the 1993 film "Six Degrees of Separation" says everyone in the world is connected to everyone else through a path of no more than six people.

Only three people and one wall in the Coral BQ separate two people connected by a 30-year-old stainless steel bracelet.

While living in Littleton, Colo., in 1970 or 1971, Robert Mumma purchased a stainless steel bracelet from the National League of Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Families for just a few dollars, said his daughter Sabrina.

"We had sent away for them," said Sabrina Mumma, who now works on Kwajalein. "Everybody in the family got one. The one that my father had was Mr. Will."

Former Vietnam POW Edgar Will also works on Kwaj. Until he walked into the Finance building in February and Mumma asked him about the POW bracelet, he didn't know he had an unusual connection to his next-door neighbor at the Coral BQ.

Mumma and Will met at the Kwajalein Café Pacific to talk about the bracelet and his experiences.

The bracelets were used to remember POWs and MIAs. The money raised was used to draw the public's attention to the missing men through bumper stickers, buttons, brochures and ads, according to the Origin of the POW-MIA Bracelets at the www.miafacts.org Website.

Once a person put on the bracelet, the idea was to wear it until the person named on the bracelet was released from captivity, Mumma said.

By the time Robert Mumma started wearing the bracelet, Will had already spent more than two years as a POW.

His ordeal began on March 11, 1968, in the middle of the night. Will, a field medic, found himself flying out of his home base of Pleiku, located in the central highlands of Vietnam, on a medical evacuation mission.

"We were on call at a minute's notice and we were only given the coordinates to go to," Will said.

The helicopter came under attack from ground fire just as it was getting ready to land.

"The co-pilot was killed on the controls; the pilot was not able to control the [helicopter] and we crashed," Will said. "When we hit the ground, [the pilot] went one way and I went the other. I heard small arms fire for what seemed like an eternity. When I heard the last of it, I started to try to find out where I was. Someone said, 'Hold it right there.'"

An enemy soldier shoved a rifle in his face, he said.

For the next "four years, 11 months, two weeks and one day," Will was a POW.

Due to a change in command of his unit, Will's mother was not notified that he was MIA.



Edgar Will shares a photograph and some memories with Sabrina Mumma. Will is a former Vietnam Prisoner of War. Mumma and her family developed a bond for Will when her father purchased a POW/MIA bracelet in memory of Will. Years later, Mumma and Will were surprised to find they are next door neighbors at Kwajalein.

"Approximately 30 days later when she hadn't heard from me ... she sent word to the commander, 'I know there is a war going on, but why haven't I heard from my son?'" Will said.

Once the new commander found out about the helicopter mission, he sent a belated letter to Will's mother informing her that her son was missing in action. Two months later, the U.S. Army sent another letter, which classified him as a POW, Will added.

Where he was kept and how he was treated got better over the course of his long captivity, but the meager rations never changed.

"I was able to go on a very strict diet when I was in Vietnam," Will said with a sense of humor. Over the course of almost five years, the five-foot, five-inch medic went from 140 pounds to 96½ pounds when he was released in 1974.

"Our diet consisted of a cup of rice a day. On Friday, they put fish water on it," Will said.

During his captivity, he was moved to different locations under different enemy commanders.

I know that name, I know that name from somewhere.

Sabrina Mumma,
about next door neighbor,
Edgar Will

"We moved around a bit; we weren't kept in one location for a long period of time," Will said. "I can only say some [camps] were better than others, some of the people were better than others. We were kept in our own little areas. They didn't want us to communicate with each other."

But communicate they did, mostly with sign language, he said. They warned each other about particular guards or just asked each other how they were.

There were beatings and some very sadistic camp commanders along the way.

One commander would greet each POW by putting a gun under the prisoner's chin, sometimes pulling the trigger, sometimes not, Will said.

"You never knew if it was your day to die," he said flatly.

In 1974, the American Red Cross, accompanied by other dignitaries, visited the

camp where he was held, Will said. Thanks to that visit, eight men, including Will, were released on Feb. 18.

"We were blindfolded and we didn't know we were getting released," Will said. "We were put in the back of a truck and driven around a bit ... I don't know where we went. They took the blindfold off and it was early morning."

The POWs were still shackled and told to "keep on moving or you'll die" by their captors, he said.

"We went across a little pontoon bridge and we were met by a military entourage of Americans," Will said. His long incarceration at an end, Will was flown to Saigon for a medical evaluation and then to Japan for a week, before heading to San Diego for a reunion with his mother and father.

Soon after Will was released, a notice appeared in the papers and her father took off the bracelet, Mumma said.

Meanwhile, after a period of rest and recuperation, Will reenlisted in the Army, this time as an engine mechanic.

"I had seen enough as a medic already," said Will, who retired from the Army in 1984 after 20 years.

Originally at USAKA for a three-year tour beginning in 1992, Will returned Dec. 3, 2000, working at Roi-Namur. Later, he put in to transfer to Kwajalein. It was the transfer that alerted Mumma to the long-time connection.

"When I was working in Human Resources, I saw his paperwork coming through and I kept thinking, 'I know that name, I know that name from somewhere,'" Mumma said. "It wasn't until he made the move from Roi to down here, that it clicked because I had heard at that point that [he] had been a POW."

"My father has since passed away, but I did contact my stepmother to see if she still had [the bracelet]," Mumma added, explaining that she had planned to give it to Will if her stepmother found it. Unfortunately, the bracelet has not been located.

Since they are next-door neighbors, Mumma and Will had talked to each other for more than a year, but the matter of the bracelet was not brought up — until February.

"Until [the *Hourglass* newspaper staff] mentioned it, I had no idea about the bracelet, and when I saw [Mumma] at Finance — that was really a trip," Will said.

This article was originally printed in our sister publication, *The Kwajalein Hourglass*.



Command hails new chief scientist

The command's new chief scientist is calling for increased communications among all the varied elements and divisions of the command.

Since his arrival at the U.S. Army Space and Mission Defense Command headquarters in January, Dr. Hank Dubin has been getting acquainted with the command and began touring command elements in early February. Among the visits he has made has been the Technology Board meeting in Colorado Springs. An article about the Tech Board meeting appears on Page 8.

Prior to his assignment, Dubin was serving in two capacities. In 1999 he became the director, Assessment and Evaluation for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology). In 2001, he also became the acting deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Chemical Demilitarization.

Dubin says his early impression of the command is more intuitive than based on a lot of facts.

"I see lots of very interesting work, the technologies are very exciting, and the mission of the command is very important to the Army and to the nation. My early sensing is we probably want to work on unity of purpose," he said.

"We have lots of elements, doing lots of interesting work, but the biggest challenge for the command is integration.

"One of the reasons I feel comfortable

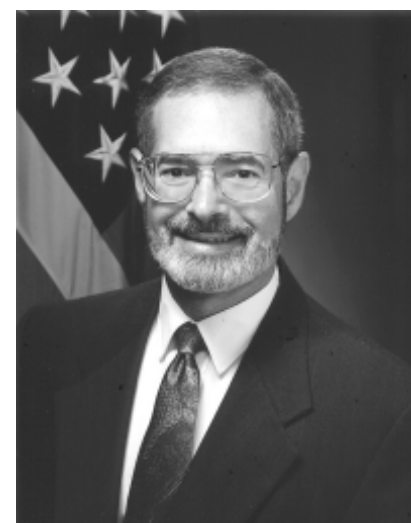
about coming into this job is, when I look into the breadth of what the SMDC mission is, it really covers everything from cradle to grave. We have new concepts, new technologies and we are helping to prove out some of these concepts and technologies." Dubin pointed to the work of the Battle Lab and technologies coming out of the Technical Center, and the operational concepts coming out of the Force Development and Integration Center and Army Space Command.

"I hope to be able to contribute to improving the integrative process, from cradle to grave, to meet the Army's and the nation's capabilities. We can improve on unity of purpose. It's the principle that 'Two heads are better than one'."

He noted there are a lot of bright people in this command, and added that the more collaboration the members of the command can achieve, the more SMDC's products will benefit. Dubin believes that when the command pulls all of its elements together, it will result in discussion and the bouncing of ideas off of people who look at issues from different perspectives. Projects will be strengthened because the ideas will have been tested and critiqued and additional ideas will become a part of the project.

"I'd like to see continual dialogue and interaction that stimulates new ideas and new concepts," he said.

Dubin holds a bachelor of science



Dr. Hank Dubin

degree in physics, a master of arts in the history and philosophy of science, and a doctorate in chemical physics. During his career he has served as a research physicist with the Army's Ballistic Research Laboratories, and as a physicist with the Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA) testing and evaluating target acquisition systems.

Among other positions, he has been the technical study director for the Army's corps-wide communications architecture study, as chief of the AMSAA's Artillery Analysis Branch.

Dr. Dubin was awarded the Meritorious Presidential Rank award in 1992.

Army Space Program Office participation in Millennium Challenge 02 to showcase jointness

Displaying the ability of the Army to share targets found through its sensors with the targeting data of the Navy and Air Force will be a major outcome of the Millennium Challenge 02 exercise in July and August of 2002, according to Army Lt. Col. Jim Chapman, of the Army Space Program Office.

Millennium Challenge 02 is a U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) large-scale Joint Field Exercise/Experiment. Congress directed USJFCOM, the Services and the U.S. Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) to demonstrate rapid, decisive operations in Millennium Challenge 02.

Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, directed the Services to participate with elements of their future force concepts, (e.g., Navy's Forward by the Sea vision, Army's Medium Weight Brigades, the Air Force's Expeditionary Aerospace Force, and the Marine Corps Expeditionary Maneuver Warfare concept), Chapman said. The exercise/experiment is the final phase of USJFCOM's effort to assess how the U.S. military can conduct rapid, decisive operations in 2007. Using both live and virtual elements, Millennium Challenge 02 will evaluate various elements of the Rapid Decisive Operations concept, he said.

Major Service units slated for "live play" include the Army's XVIII Airborne Corps as Joint Task Force (JTF); the 82nd Airborne Division as Army Forces (ARFOR); and the Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) as Early Entry Command Post (EECP).

The 2nd Marine Expeditionary Force will participate as the Joint Force Land Component commander. The Navy, on board the USS *Coronado*, will serve as the Joint Force Maritime Component commander and JTF Forward, while the 12th Air Force will serve as

the Joint Force Air Component commander.

The Special Operations Command, Joint Forces Command, 20th Special Forces Group (Airborne), and the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment will play Opposing Forces.

The major warfighter challenges being looked at in Millennium Challenge 02, according to Chapman, include setting operational conditions for Rapid Decisive Operations, developing a Common Relevant Operational Picture (CROP), establishing Joint Command and Control functions and Joint Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance capabilities, gaining access [to the area of operations] and continuing operations without relying on fixed bases adjacent to the battle space, and conducting simultaneous and joint missions throughout the area of operations based on shared understanding coming from CROP.

The Army Space Program Office participation in Millennium Challenge 02 will be through six projected exercise initiatives. Three of the initiatives are joint continuations of experiments conducted in 2001 between the Army and Navy as part of Fleet Battle Experiment-India. In Millennium Challenge 02, the Air Force will be added to the mix, and for the first time, the three Services will attempt to automatically pass sensor control, target tracking, and both targeting data and targets among themselves. This will basically be the initial attempt to develop/refine tactics, techniques, and procedures for the Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) concept.

The three Joint initiatives include:

- "Joint ISR Integration" which provides, via the Army and Navy Tactical Exploitation

System (TES) and the Air Force DCGS, a means for the hand-off of sensor control among Services,

- "Joint Ground Target Tracking" which allows (again via the Army and Navy TES and the Air Force DCGS) the hand-off of the tracking of critical targets among Services and sensors, and
- "TES Enhanced Joint Targeting" which provides a method for the Army and Navy to pass both targets and targeting data directly between themselves using their respective TES/Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System and Navy TES/AFATDS inter-connections.

Another three initiatives, unique to the Army, include:

- "National Imagery Client Server" which provides the capability to Army Forces and the Early Entry Command Post to receive national imagery via a reach back capability between the TES and Distributed TES (DTES),
- "Integrated Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C⁴ISR) for the ARFOR/EECP" which provides the basis for a C² interface to the IBCT and reach back to the Joint Task Force via a small highly mobile footprint using the DTES, the TES and the Trojan Spirit systems, and
- "Signal Analysis Comparison" which will compare the capability of some of the newer National systems with some of the older systems.

For more information about Millennium Challenge 02 please contact Chapman at chapmanj@aspo.army.mil.

Command leadership considers fo

Members of the command leadership met offsite March 4-7 for a Mission Focus Conference. Held near Cumberland, Md., the conference focused on Space, Integrated Missile Defense, and Computer Network Operations for 2002 and beyond.

The leadership redefined each mission area, set priorities and measures of success, and tried to establish major subordinate element and staff roles and responsibilities.

Participants are expected to brief their fellow employees on the results of the conference and to begin implementing the priorities and strategies vigorously.

Lieutenant General Joseph M. Cosumano Jr., commanding general of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, noted that all priorities are not equal. He said that while each mission area may have presented five priorities, "some things have priorities over others. The fifth priority on one chart may be a higher priority than the first priority on another [mission area] chart."

Colonel Rick Dorsey, the deputy chief of staff for Operations, said the participants discussed the mission areas and tried to answer the questions of the mission statements in terms of who, what, when, where and why—and then tried to determine whether the command was on track with priorities.

Dorsey said the participants also tried to identify measurements of success. "You can't do a lot of things overnight," he said. "You have to appoint a date, or something you can put on the wall," as a measurement of how well you are doing, he said.

The participants also determined what key events were scheduled for the coming year. "We talked about the themes and

messages from a public affairs perspective, making sure we are all on the right sheet of music," he said.

According to Dorsey, the commander also asked the directors to pull out all their memoranda of agreements and understanding. He asked them to consider the command's participation with integrated product teams, general officer steering committees, as well as other systemic relationships and to reenergize our associations and interactions in them.

In his closing remarks, Cosumano said, "Soldiers really are the centerpiece of our formation." He asked the participants to remember the soldiers who had died serving the Nation while they met in conference. Referring to the spouses conference, Cosumano said, that well-being issues are maybe not more important than in the past, but they do face new dynamics. He urged the commanders and directors to use the guidelines the spouses had developed for well-being issues.

"One of the things that was underlying our discussions at this offsite," said Cosumano, "was the need to improve communications. Organizations fail because they lack proper communications, up and down, left and right."

To do this, he said, the leadership "created

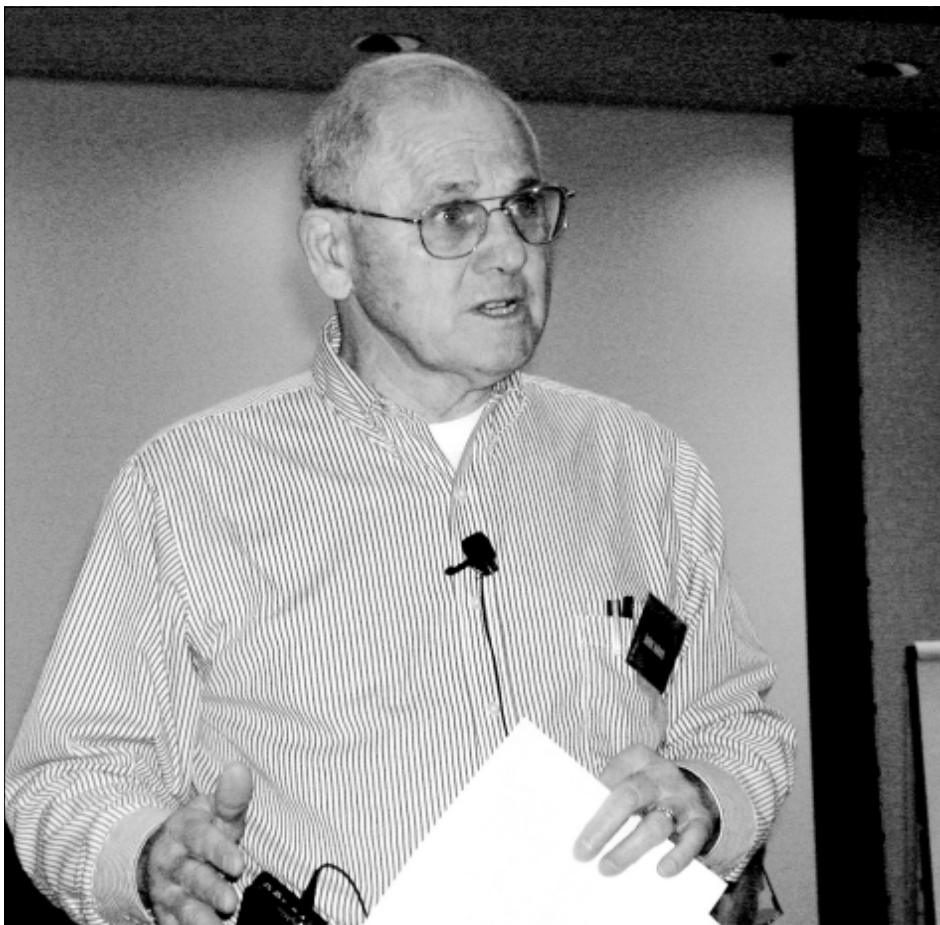
processes, products, and metrics that would at the least convince us that we are communicating.

"Often, I have seen offsites come up with great plans and intent for the future. I will tell you that what we have done in the last two and a half days means absolutely nothing if it is not executed vigorously, and in a way to support our missions," said Cosumano.

He urged the participants to execute their programs vigorously and assured them that something will happen. Soldiers, he said, will be supportive and mission will be accomplished.



(Above) Gen. Paul Kern, commanding general, U.S. Army Materiel Command, talks with Lt. Col. Paul Forrester and his wife, Diana, during the SMDC conference. Forrester is the commander of the Army Astronautics and Space Command, a part of Army Space Command. Mrs. Forrester participated in the Spouses Conference on Veterans' Affairs and acted as their spokesperson.



(Photo by Dottie White)

(Above) Dr. John Johns leads a discussion on Ethics and the U.S. Constitution with members of the Mission Focus Conference during the SMDC offsite meetings in Cumberland, Md.

(Right) Maryland Park Ranger Jeffrey Ruark shares an interesting detail concerning this Red-tail Hawk during an evening recreational activity for members of the offsite. Ruark works at the Rocky Gap State Park Aviary. Among the animals he displayed during an educational and interesting presentation were a Box Turtle, a Hog-Nosed Snake, a Great Horned Owl, and a Screech Owl.



(Photo by Dottie White)

Focus of programs and activities



(Photo by Jonathan Pierce)

(Left) Soldiers, and some civilians, stretch out after welcoming Wednesday morning with an SMDC Fun Run through parts of Rocky Gap State Park near Cumberland, Md.

Senior spouses discuss Well-Being programs

Finding ways to improve the well-being of the people who work at Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) was the focus of the senior spouses at the 2002 SMDC offsite.

Three areas dominated the well-being discussions: a review of the fourth survey of Army families, breast cancer awareness, and guidelines for the establishment of Family Support Groups throughout the command.

Dr. Richard Fafara of the U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center explained the results of the fourth survey of Army Families conducted from April to July 2001.

The survey bore out the adage that you enlist soldiers but retain families. Trends indicate that spouses are experiencing stresses that may make them less supportive of continuing military careers, said Fafara.

In comparison with the survey of 1995, the 2001 survey shows that more than 63 percent of spouses now say they cannot tell at the start of the day what time their military spouse will return home: an increase of nearly 8 percent. More than 36 percent of spouses had to cancel important family plans because of soldier schedules, up by 9 percent.

Spouses also believe they aren't receiving as much respect. Perceived respect the Army shows for soldiers and for soldiers' spouses have both dropped 3 percent, and the perception that the unit is concerned for soldiers' families has dropped 5 percent. Spouse satisfaction with the idea of making the Army a career, and spouse satisfaction with Army life, both dropped 8.2 points to 57.3 percent and 48.9 respectively.

Spouses like the services provided to military families but more than 60 percent have never heard of Army Family Team Building

(AFTB). However, when spouses are exposed to both AFTB and Family Readiness Groups (FRG), the perception of unit support for families jumps from 24 to 52 percent.

The implication for unit leaders, said Fafara, is they can increase spouse satisfaction (and thus soldier retention) by adhering to their training schedule and not keeping soldiers longer than needed for inconsequential taskings. Leaders can also increase spouse satisfaction by demonstrating and sharing their knowledge of family programs (AFTB and FRGs) and encouraging spouse participation in them.

Breast Cancer Awareness

The director of the Army's Clinical Breast Care Project (CBCP) spoke about advances in breast cancer research and breast cancer treatment for people entitled to Army medical treatment.

Lieutenant Colonel (Dr.) Craig D. Shriver leads the Army's portion of a military-civilian team effort to research and fight breast cancer.

"Breast cancer awareness is a true readiness issue," he said. "Fifteen to 20 percent of the Army are women, and 80 percent of the men are married. It's a readiness issue for somebody who is deployed and the wife comes down with breast cancer, and the Army has to bring the servicemember back for the health of the spouse. That's why the military is involved in it."

Shriver discussed the anatomy of the breast and what happens to cause pain or to produce cells that may become cancerous. He noted that 17 percent of women develop debilitating pain in the breast, but such pain may

not be associated with breast cancer. He also noted that research is beginning to show that breast cancer can be related to high levels of estrogen. That's good, he said, because exercise reduces estrogen levels and in doing so reduces the risk of breast cancer.

The doctor said there have been two major advances in breast cancer. The first advance is that with awareness and early detection two-thirds of women with breast cancer can now be saved. The second is that research has developed a better understanding of breast structure and how ducts and tissue are connected to the lymph nodes under the arm. As a result, he said, doctors can now take out just one or two lymph nodes directly connected to cancerous cells instead of all the lymph nodes.

Breast Self Exams (BSE) and Clinical Breast Exams (CBE) are important in detecting breast cancer, said Shriver.

BSEs are important to find what mammography may miss. Women who perform BSEs are better able to find abnormalities in their breasts than anyone performing CBE. Some women will find abnormal growths that mammograms and CBEs miss. They should not give in to diagnoses that say all is well when they believe something is wrong based on regular BSEs. "It is every woman's right to ask for second opinions or ultrasounds. Mammograms are not perfect, but nearly two-thirds of breast cancer diagnoses are found through mammography when cancerous growths are 2 cm or less, before BSEs or CBEs can feel them," he said.

Family Support Groups

The spouses spent the majority of their time developing recommendations and guidelines for supporting Well-Being issues and establishing Family Readiness Groups.

Care was given to avoid making the group's recommendations too demanding in terms of structure because elements of the command are located in such dispersed locations. The spouses recognized some SMDC units have just two spouses, making the best course of action the use of the FRG sponsored by the host installation.

The spouses provided guidelines commanders could use to offer the benefits of Well-Being programs to the members of their units. They recommended that Well-Being initiatives could be best achieved as an integral part of an FRG. They also noted that FRGs and Well-Being programs could provide opportunities for all SMDC members, active duty and reserve component soldiers, civilians, contractors, and spouses to better understand Army support programs, and have better opportunities to volunteer and support the unit family.

While FRGs function under the authority of the unit commander, he or she may appoint a volunteer to serve as the FRG leader. Senior spouses may serve as advisors and mentors for all members of the FRG.



(Photo by Jonathan Pierce)

(Above) Bob Connell, deputy chief of staff Information Management (front) listens to conference presentations along with other Space and Missile Defense Command leaders.

ARSPACE hosts Space discussions

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—A combined group of 30 leaders in Space activities for the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC) met here Feb. 12-14 for discussions on technology initiatives important to the Space community within the U.S. Army.

Leaders from SMDC and its Technical Center, Battle Lab, Force Development Integration Center, Army Space Program Office, and the Army Space Command (ARSPACE), attended the quarterly SMDC Technology Board meeting, chaired by Dr. Hank Dubin, the SMDC chief scientist. Action officers attended a concurrent Space Technology Symposium.

"I am very pleased to see technologists, primarily from Huntsville, meeting with the Space operators, experimenters, trainers, and requirements developers located mainly from here in Colorado Springs," said Brig. Gen. Richard V. Geraci, deputy commanding general for Operations, SMDC and ARSPACE.

Geraci spoke during the opening session of the SMDC Technology Board Meeting and the SMDC Space Technology Symposium—separate events that began together on the first day.

"After a year-and-a-half as part of SMDC, I am still amazed at the breadth of what we do and how important that is to our Warfighters and our national security," said Geraci. "No other Army command has the ability to complete every step of the force development process like we do. SMDC can develop a complete DTLOMS package for the Space systems our Warfighters need. Ours is a unique situation in the Army and a similar approach is being adopted by the Air Force."

Geraci challenged the group.

"I want you to think about how we in SMDC can better leverage our core competencies in order to make technology and developmental processes with this command more effective. With the support of Space by the current administration, we have an historic opportunity to make a real difference in future land warfare utilizing Space. We must continue to press this issue hard and educate our leadership about our capabilities."

The SMDC Technology Board—formed by the Army Performance Improvement Criteria process—is intended as a means of reviewing at a senior level how SMDC addresses technology issues.

It normally meets at the SMDC facility in Huntsville, Ala., but this session—the 9th—was designed to give the technology-oriented members and their representatives more familiarity with the operations and personnel of ARSPACE, Battle Lab, and FDIC and their warfighting concerns. After all, Colorado Springs is the operational center of gravity for Space for all of the Department of Defense.

"This was a lively and relevant dialog," said Dubin, after completing the two-day meeting.

"Our goal was to look at ways to integrate our functions so that we have a common purpose. We were focusing on how we can contribute to helping the Command meet its goal of providing capabilities to the warfighter."

Jess Granone, director SMDC Technical Center, echoed this.

"It was one of the better ones we've had," said Granone. "We accomplished everything we set out to do and more. We laid some groundwork for the future."

Dubin and Granone co-chaired the Technology Board.

The SMDC Space Technology Symposium, on the other hand, was designed more

as down-in-the-weeds discussions for action officers such as officer, enlisted, and civilian members of the ARSPACE team.

Facilitating this event were Jim Kulbacki, program manager of SY Technology, and Bill Hoyman, Colorado Springs manager of Operations for Decisive Analytics.

"The technology symposium was an excellent forum for SMDC MSEs to share information and update each other on their activities," said Kulbacki.

"The agenda covered subject areas that affected and/or involved most of the command from technology to requirements determination. All agreed that this was a tremendous venue to achieve a common baseline/understanding of subjects, report on current status and should be conducted on a regular basis."

Hoyman emphasized the value-added to soldiers.

"Anytime you can get the technology guys together with the operators for a meaningful exchange, the warfighter comes out as the winner," he said. "We have great technologists in SMDC and we have great soldiers in the field putting Space to work for warfighting commanders. The challenge is to break down the cultural and geographical barriers between the two. This kind of technology symposium goes a long way in accomplishing that synergy. It really helps to focus technology toward warfighter needs and it gives the operator a better idea of what is technically possible."

"In some areas, I was really surprised at how far we've come with applying some of the technologies we talked about six or seven years ago. I can remember in 1996, we took a crude demo of blue force tracking to D.C. and showed it to the vice Chief of Staff of the Army by displaying the movement of a rental car around the capital real-time. He saw the battlefield implications right away. Now the MMC (Mission Management Center) is doing a great job in applying that technology effectively for the benefit of guys in the field."

"On the other hand, I can see that we still face some of the same old challenges in getting the value-added of Space into the hands of theater warfighters in a usable and timely manner. We need to continue to work this."

Participants came away with a much better understanding for current Space activities in the Army, according to John Marrs, director, Technical Support Office, ARSPACE.

"We were delighted to host both the Space Technology Board and Space Technology Symposium," he said.

"This was also an excellent opportunity to continue the integration of Space knowledge across SMDC. We had participants here, from across the Command, who work a wide variety of space activities on a daily basis. We appreciate the opportunity to update this important audience on current activities within ARSPACE," said Marrs.



(U.S. Army photo by DJ Montoya)

Sergeant Dennis Shay (back center) from the Theater Missile Warning Company, 1st Space Battalion, briefs Rodney Robertson and Pamela Knight (sitting), and (standing left to right) Dr. Hank Dubin, Jess Granone, and Tomás Pagan, members of the SMDC Technology Board Meeting and SMDC Space Technology Symposium, on the capabilities of the Joint Tactical Ground Station, during a tour of ARSPACE facilities in February.

Awards/Promotions

Awards

Last Name	First Name	SMDC Office	Type Award
Chapman	Michael	TC-MT-TM	SA
Chiyyarath	Ulpala	TC-TD-WM	OTSCA
Engle	Douglas	TC-MT-YC	PA
Falco	Patricia	TC-MT-KM	SA
Fleming	Jonathan	TC-MT-SM	PA
Kilpatrick	Mark	TC-MT-NM	SA
King	Frances	TC-MT-EM	QSI
Kunz	Robert	AC-K-ZR	PA
Larson	Karen	TC-MT-YM	SA
Little	Robert	AR-OS-O	PA
Lohmann	Kurt	AR-OL-N	PA
Manley	Bryon	TC-MT-K	PA

Martin	Jose	TC-MT-D	SA
McGary	John	TC-MT-TM	OTSCA
Morrell	David	TC-MT-SM	SA
Murphy	Mark	TC-MT-YM	SA
Sherode	Jimmie	LG-S	PA
Taylor	Tommy	TC-MT-KM	SA
Vonspakovsky	Alexis	TC-MT-TM	OTSCA
Williams	Roger	TC-MT-NM	SA
Witczak	Sharon	TC-MT-NM	SA
Yergert	Randolph	TC-MT-Y	PA
Zamora	Betty	TC-TD-SM	SA

Promotions (New grade/effective date shown)

Neff	Elizabeth	AR-OS-O	15	1/27
Winchester	Michael	SP-A	13	1/27

Marshallese elder presents memories of islands

by **KW Hillis**
Kwajalein Atoll

Marshallese elder Ato Langkio presented an album of personal memories from before and after World War II to more than 50 residents recently at Kwajalein.

"Ato has an historical perspective of how things came to be," said Dr. Eric Lindborg, director of exhibits of the Marshallese Cultural Center.

A compact man with permanent smile lines etched in his face, Langkio was born on Roi-Namur in 1932, and his family owned the land where Kwajalein Hospital now stands.

"When I was a child, we used to live on Kwajalein Island," Langkio said. "Our way of life was based on what we found around our environment, especially food supplies. We got our food from things we found on land as well as in the sea."

Breadfruit, coconuts, pandanus, fish and giant clams were among the short list of foods available and used by his people, Langkio said.

During this time, the Japanese were buying copra from the Marshallese. The exchange added other foods to the island diet including rice, soy sauce and sardines.

The production of copra from coconuts was important because it was the "only thing that gave us money," he said, explaining that the Japanese bought copra from other islands, "from Jaluit to Kwajalein."

The Japanese in the Marshalls

After describing everyday life, Langkio described the two distinct Japanese periods in the Marshall Islands — when the Japanese civil government arrived, which he learned about from his grandfather and others, and then when the Japanese military arrived.

When Japanese administration was here, "it was a good time," Langkio said, pointing out that the Japanese provided health care and economic development to the islands.

"I think maybe it was good because we have similar type of culture — they have *irojj* and we have *irojj*," he said. "Life was easier, prices not high ... it was good."

In 1938, the Japanese military came to Roi-Namur, where his family was living, and everything changed.

"They came with their warships to Roi-Namur and told the Marshallese people on Roi-Namur ... they were going to move them," Langkio said. "There was no notice in advance.

"Because this was happening, very suddenly, we were shocked and afraid ... mostly we were afraid," Langkio said. Despite their fear, the islanders thought they would be taken care of based on their experiences with the Japanese administration. "They took us to some islands over there," he said, pointing to Kwajalein Atoll's leeward islands.

"We thought that when they moved us ... that they would provide us with what we needed," he said. "They didn't do that, so we just lived off the land."

The Japanese then built a large airfield on Roi-Namur. Within the next 12 months, the Japanese started construction on Kwajalein Island, and in 1941 Langkio moved to Kwajalein to go to school. In addition to learning mathematics, the Japanese language and agriculture, he was taught about Japanese culture, how to make fishing nets and build canoes and houses.

If the children didn't know their lessons or do their homework, they were slapped.

"When I was in school [they] provided food and clothing," he said. "They were trying to encourage us to obey Japanese elders — to obey what [they] tell us to do."

Eventually, the Japanese civil government offices, along with the Marshallese school children, were sent to Namu Atoll, just south of Kwajalein. Langkio went without his parents, he said.

War comes

Japanese war ships arrived to keep the "Americans from coming into the Marshall Islands," Langkio said. "American war planes started to come in and drop bombs on Kwajalein Atoll." On Feb. 1, 1944, D-Day on Kwajalein began.

"They bombed so heavily the ground shook—we could feel it," Langkio said. "Namu



Ato Langkio

is not too far away, so we could feel the impact of the bombs."

From the bombing, he said that the Marshallese learned, "War is a bad thing."

Some bombs were dropped on Namu and a woman was hit and died, he said. "American soldiers landed on Namu and they started shooting — not at people ...

people just froze and didn't know what to do."

Then a soldier came off of the amphibious vehicle and came up to Langkio, who was shocked when the American soldier talked to him in Marshallese and said, "Peace be with you."

The Americans then came ashore and brought "a pile of food larger than this building ... of K-rations," he said. "From that moment we knew the Americans were kind and good and helped people."

"If [the U.S.] didn't come, the Japanese would have killed all the Marshallese," he added.

America moves in

Near the end of 1944, Langkio returned to Kwajalein. Life with the Americans was good, he said, describing how the Marshallese were brought in from all over the islands to help rebuild Kwajalein alongside U.S. servicemembers.

After the war, the Naval administration moved the Marshallese to Ebeye. About the same time, Majuro was set up as the civil government center.

Finally, commenting on how things are today for the Marshallese and the Marshall Islands, Langkio said, "What can I say; everything is fine."

An expanded version of this article first appeared in our sister publication, *The Kwajalein Hourglass*.

Federal Long Term Care Insurance coming

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is sponsoring a high-quality long term care (LTC) insurance program for members of the federal family. OPM contracted with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and John Hancock Life Insurance Company, who have come together to provide LTC Partners insurance.

Long-term care is not intended to replace health insurance or disability insurance. Long-term care is intended to provide personal care, home health care, adult day care, and nursing home care of participants who become unable to care for themselves due to age and health. According to OPM officials health insurance is not designed to provide long-term care.

OPM officials note that room and board in a nursing home can cost as much as \$50,000 a year without including the cost of drugs and incidental supplies. Moreover, the cost of these services may double in coming years. In addition, OPM officials note the LTC is not just for the retired population. More than 40 percent of the people receiving LTC are under age 65.

The early enrollment period for the new long term care insurance program will run from March 25 through May 15 and an open season from July 1 through December 31, 2002. *The Eagle* staff has determined that not all marketing materials will be available dur-

ing the early enrollment period. Premiums have not yet been announced but should be available on the OPM LTC Website during the early enrollment period.

Eligible Groups

OPM estimates that the "federal family" could approach or exceed 20 million people. The large Federal population of eligible participants is important because it results in rates that will be as much as 15 to 20 percent lower than private LTC insurance.

As specified in the law, individuals eligible to apply for this insurance coverage include:

Employees - Federal employees (including employees of the U.S. Postal Service and Tennessee Valley Authority, but not employees of the District of Columbia Government) and members of the uniformed services.

Annuitants - Federal annuitants, survivors of federal employees receiving a survivor annuity, survivors of federal annuitants receiving a survivor annuity, individuals receiving compensation from the Department of Labor, members or former members of the uniformed services entitled to retired or retainer pay, and retired military reservists at the time they qualify for an annuity.

Current Spouses of employees and annuitants (including survivors receiving a survivor annuity from the uniformed services).

Adult children (at least 18 years old, including adopted children and stepchildren) of living employees and annuitants.

Parents, parents-in-law, and stepparents of living employees (but not of annuitants)

The law gives OPM authority to issue regulations to cover other relatives, (for example, grandparents, brothers and sisters, foster children, etc.). OPM can add these groups at any time. However, given the size of the program already, and the education and communication challenges, there is no reason to increase the risk of a successful program launch. OPM will re-visit the issue of additional groups of qualified relatives once the program is up and running successfully for the core groups identified in statute.

More information is available at the OPM LTC Website found at the end of this article. In addition, the OPM site links to several other sites including the LTC Partners Website and a number of private association Websites.

SOURCE:

The U.S. Army Medical Command provided much of this article which was developed from information obtained from the U.S. Office of Personnel Management Web page at <http://opm.gov/insure/ltc/index.htm>

Only you can preventSuicide

by **Becky Proaps**
Huntsville, Ala.

More than 30,000 people in the United States die by suicide each year. Armywide, between 80 to 85 people a year commit suicide. It is this country's eighth leading cause of death. And it is estimated that for every suicide, at least six other people's family members, friends, and co-workers, are affected, and left to cope with the terrible loss. That means it is up to every person to take responsibility for preventing suicide.

"It's your job," says Chaplain Barry Presley, of the Bicentennial Chapel on Redstone Arsenal. "The one person who can do the most to prevent suicide is you. It's not just the other guy's job, it's not just the professional's job, it's everybody's job."

The Army has taken a very active role in suicide prevention. The Army has a requirement that on an annual basis every green suitor (and civilian) attend a suicide prevention training class.

"It's an issue in the Army; it's a personal issue; it's also a go-to-war issue," Presley said. "If you commit suicide, you can't do your job. That is the bottom line. Several years ago I was teaching a class at Fort Polk, La., and a soldier raised his hand and he said, 'so you're telling me that the Army has said that suicide is not an option.'" And Chaplain Presley said, "that's exactly what I'm telling you. From the military perspective, suicide is not an option, because a dead man never did his job. If you are going to be combat efficient and combat ready, then you've got to be alive, so it becomes everybody's job to take care of everybody else.

"To be theological about it, yes, you are your brother's keeper. And if each one of us pays attention to the people around us and offers some help, then the suicides go down. It's when

you feel like you are all alone and you are different that the suicides go up," Presley explained.

Spring, the season of new life is when most suicides occur. There is a misconception that most suicides occur around the holidays. However statistics show that the time between April and June are the months to be the most alert about potential suicides.

"The Spring - May and June - is the biggest time for suicides," said Chaplain Presley. "In the wintertime everyone is depressed, but

once the flowers come out, and people are outside, enjoying the beautiful weather, those individuals who are still sitting inside, in a dark mood, look at themselves as being different and therefore justified in taking this drastic action."

According to Chaplain Presley, the hardest part in all of this is getting

people to respond. "Rather than hide their heads in the sand and hope that if they don't say anything it will go away, they need to do something. But if people don't intervene, the odds are very good that the person will go ahead and commit suicide," Presley said. "If you intervene and let them know you're concerned, you share both their frustration and their difficulty, but you can also share with them some possible solutions or successful ideas on how they can overcome this situation and this can give them a reason for continuing on."

Suicide can be prevented. While some suicides occur without any outward warning, most do not. The most effective way to prevent suicide among loved ones is to learn how to recognize the signs of someone at risk, take those signs seriously and know how to respond to them. The key to suicide prevention is being alert to the warning signs and reaching out to the suicidal person.

*The only thing
that will save a
human life is a
human relationship*

How to identify suicide warning signs

Primary Signs

Feelings of:

- Hopelessness
- Helplessness
- Worthlessness

Warning Signs

- Confusion
- Financial problems
- Loss of social status or job
- A family history of suicide
- Previous suicide attempts
- Feelings of failure
- Talking about death
- Lack of roots or social relationships
- Overemphasizing a lack of suicidal thoughts
- Withdrawal from others and outside activities
- Recent break-up of a significant relationship
- Death of a loved one
- Drug or alcohol abuse
- Extreme sadness
- Lack of energy
- Significant weight change (loss or gain)
- Extreme irritability
- Emotional flatness or emptiness
- Traumatic situation

Examples of Verbal Warnings

- "I'm going to kill myself."
- "I'd be better off dead."
- "I just can't go on any longer."
- "You won't be seeing me around anymore."
- "I'm getting out."

Behavioral Warnings

- Organizing business and personal matters
- Giving away possessions
- Composing a suicide note

- Buying a gun
- Obsession with death
- A sudden lift in spirits
- Planning one's own funeral

Things to Remember

- Take threats seriously
- Answer those cries for help
- Confront the problem
- Tell the person you care
- Get professional help

Don't, Don't, Don't

- Leave the person alone
- Assume the person is not "the type"
- Keep it secret
- Act shocked
- Argue or try to reason with them
- Analyze
- Shock or challenge the person

Where to turn for help

- Seek referral help from:
 - Military chaplains
 - Local clergy
 - School counselors
 - Employee Assistant Program counselors
 - Family support groups

- Seek professional help from:
 - Crisis or suicide prevention centers
 - Physicians
 - State & local mental health associations
 - Mental health professionals

Information for this article provided by Marshall Reiss, Employee Assistance Program, Redstone Arsenal and the U.S. Army Office of the Chief of Chaplains

Facts and Fables about Suicide

FABLE: People who talk about committing suicide do not do so.

FACT: Of 10 persons who kill themselves, eight have given definite warning of the suicidal intentions.

FABLE: Suicide happens without warning.

FACT: The suicidal person gives many clues and warnings regarding his or her suicidal intentions.

FABLE: Suicidal people are fully intent on dying.

FACT: Most suicidal people are undecided about living or dying and they "gamble with death," leaving it to others to save them. Almost no one commits suicide without letting others know how he or she is feeling.

FABLE: Once a person is suicidal, he or she is suicidal forever.

FACT: Individuals who wish to kill themselves are suicidal for only limited periods of time. Without professional help, however, these persons are severely "at risk" to try again.

FABLE: Improvement following "suicidal crisis" means that the suicidal risk is over.

FACT: Most suicides occur within three months following the beginning of apparent improvement, when the individual has energy to put his or her morbid thoughts and feelings into effect.

FABLE: Suicide strikes more often among the rich or, conversely, it occurs almost exclusively among the poor.

FACT: Suicide is a disease affecting the rich and the poor. Suicide is represented proportionately among all levels of society. It should be noted that suicide rates are high among professionals, especially psychiatrists, lawyers, and dentists, but also are high among unskilled laborers and the unemployed.

FABLE: Suicide "runs in the family."

FACT: Suicide does not run in families; it is an individual pattern.

FABLE: All suicidal victims are mentally ill.

FACT: Studies of hundreds of suicides indicate that although the suicidal person is extremely unhappy, he or she is not necessarily mentally unbalanced.

*Human
understanding
is the most effective
weapon against suicide.*

ARSPACE soldiers join bowling scramble

by Sharon L. Hartman
Colorado Springs, Colo.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. —A team of Army Space Command soldiers added to the thunder at Fort Carson in late February.

At the invitation of Fort Carson's Command Sgt. Major, George Ponder, 18 ARSPACE personnel went to Fort Carson to participate in a bowling tournament and found a sense of belonging. The 7th Infantry Division Command Sergeant

Major Bowling Scramble was held on Feb. 28 at Fort Carson's Thunder Alley Bowling Center.

The event was open to Fort Carson and ARSPACE military and civilian personnel. Army Space Command put together six, 3-person teams which joined 18 others for the competition.

While the Command didn't exactly take top honors, neither did they walk away empty-handed. The team comprised of the Command's Headquarters and Headquarters Company: 1st Sgt. Tammy Coon, Training NCO Spec. William Reehm, and G3 Operations Sgt. 1st Class Dennis Beebe took second runner up for lowest team series and received T-shirts for their effort.

Spec. Rebecca Wagner of the 193rd Space Support Battalion took lowest individual game and received a sergeants' major coin and a coffee mug.

"I had a really great time," said Wagner. "Too bad everyone else were pros at this except for me."

Army Space Command soldiers and civilians also walked away with a little something more.

Brotherhood.

With the command being off post, there can sometimes be a feeling of separation from the Army. There are several Air Force bases in Colorado Springs, but Fort Carson is the only Army installation. The bowling event allowed the command members to gain some unity with fellow Army soldiers and civilians.

"The bowling was fun, good [for the] esprit de corp, morale of the unit," said Staff Sgt. Edward Ponzio.

"We usually do not do a lot over there with Fort Carson, so we should try to do this more often. Maybe we could even invite Carson to a bowling tournament at Peterson Air Force Base once we move into our new building there," Ponzio suggested.



Photo by Sgt. Dennis Beebe

1st Space Battalion Command Sgt. Maj. Oliver Forbes shows his form during the 7th Infantry Division Command Sergeant Major Bowling Scramble, Feb. 28 at Thunder Alley Bowling Center on Fort Carson.



Photo by Sharon L. Hartman

Specialist William Reehm, Army Space Command Training NCO, Headquarters/Headquarters Company 1st Sgt. Tammy Coon, and Sgt. 1st Class Dennis Beebe, G3 Operations, receive an award for finishing in the bottom three during the 7th Infantry Division Command Sergeant Major Bowling Scramble, Feb. 28 at Thunder Alley Bowling Center on Fort Carson.

Soldier Astronaut—

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operator because, essentially, every single day except launch and landing, we're using the arm on this flight," she said.

"The arm makes a tremendous work platform. They can put a tool stanchion behind them on the arm to hang all their tools. Finally, when we release Hubble, [it] will be the arm [that] maneuvers it in position, releases it, and then we'll back away slowly with the shuttle."

Her crewmates also spoke about Currie's talents as the robotic arm operator during the pre-flight interview.

"I don't want to put any pressure on Nancy, but she's one of the best arm operators I've ever known," said Rick Linnehan, mission specialist for EV-2 on this flight.

Currie is aware of the pressure involved in this key aspect of the mission.

"I'm not going to kid anybody: there's an awful lot of pressure. You train day-in, day-out to perform this job. We kind of say, 'Okay, today is game day, and this is for real.' We try to treat every day in training like that."

But Currie knew she had tremendous backup inside the cockpit with her crewmembers Newman, Massimino and

Altman who have experience operating the shuttle's arm.

"I feel like I've got a lot of support there. And I always tell them that even though I may have done this before, their help is just invaluable."

As to how Currie became involved with the Space Program she said, "I think it's kind of interesting, especially for a woman my age, because when we were kids growing up, women weren't military pilots."

"Women weren't astronauts. I think a lot of my male counterparts say, 'Oh, from the time I was, you know, four years old, I wanted to be an astronaut.' It really wasn't a concrete goal of mine until much later in my life. But I'd say from a very early age, I knew I wanted to fly. I mean, I just dreamed about flying probably from the time I could walk."

Currie is one of six mission specialist astronauts from Army Space Command's Astronaut Detachment located at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston. This detachment supports NASA's Space Shuttle and International Space Station Programs.

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Army officer makes fourth shuttle flight

Army Astronaut Quarterbacks for Hubble Mission

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. – Nancy Currie always dreamed of flying. From childhood dreams, to becoming an Army master aviator with more than 3,900 hours flying rotary and fixed wing aircraft, Lt. Col. (P) Currie couldn't keep her feet on the ground. When the Space Shuttle *Columbia* landed March 12, Currie completed her fourth mission as a NASA astronaut logging 999 hours (41.5 days) in space.

Currie served dual-roles aboard *Columbia* (STS-109) as the flight engineer and the controller of the shuttle's robotic arm.

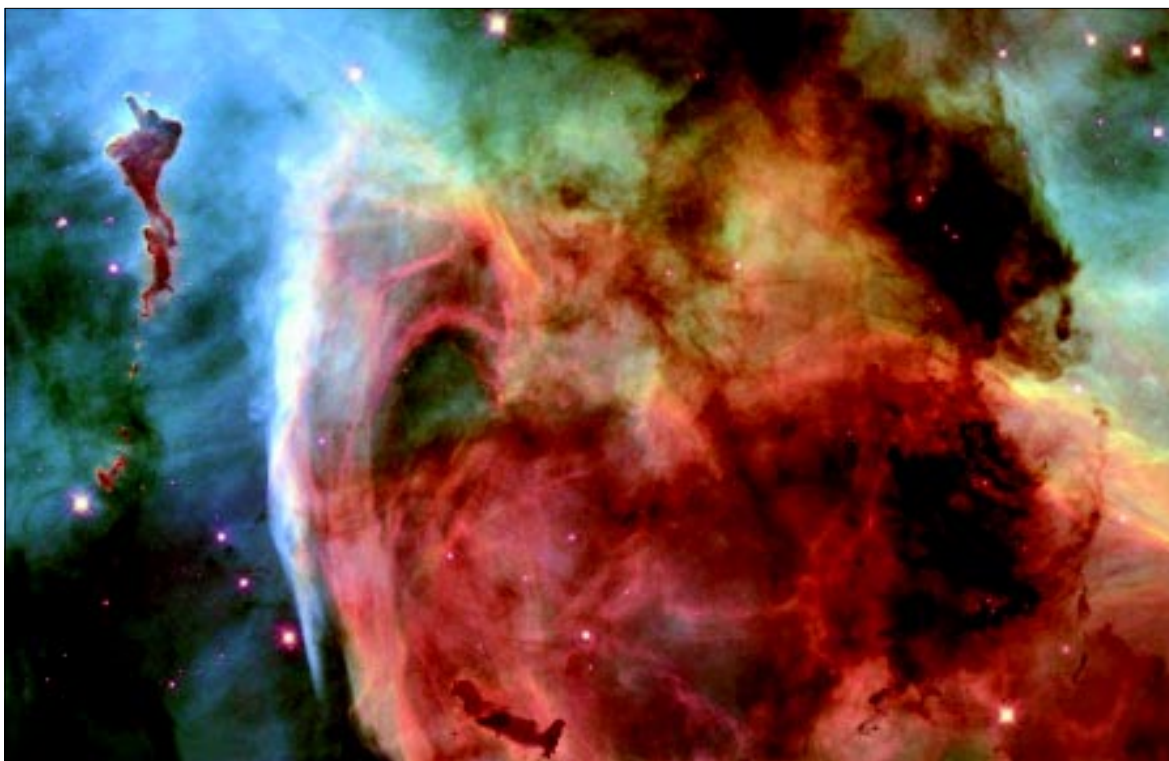
A member of the Army Space Command's Astronaut Detachment, Currie was one of five mission specialists, out of a crew of seven, aboard STS-109 during the historic 10-day 22-hour 10-minute mission. *Columbia*'s crew also included Scott D. Altman, commander, Duane G. Carey, pilot, and mission specialists John M. Grunsfeld, Richard M. Linnehan, James H. Newman, and Michael J. Massimino.

Columbia's mission was to service the Hubble Space Telescope and upgrade its capabilities. The crew replaced the Faint Object Camera with the Advanced Camera for Surveys, replaced a gyroscope to help move the telescope from target to target, and installed two new powerful solar arrays and a new controller to distribute that power throughout the observatory.

"We are proud of Lt. Col. Nancy Currie's key role in this important NASA space-shuttle flight. Participating in her fourth space-shuttle mission, she has contributed much to our Nation's Space-exploration program and to our continuing effort to normalize Space for the Army," said Lt. Gen. Joseph M. Cosumano Jr., commanding general of U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command and U.S. Army Space Command.

In Currie's flight engineer role, she played quarterback.

During a pre-flight press conference at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Currie said she was providing a quarterback attitude with a magic touch for the complex repair and servicing of the Hubble



(Photo provided by NASA)

When 19th century astronomer Sir John Herschel spied a swirling cloud of gas with a hole punched through it, he dubbed it the Keyhole Nebula. Now the Hubble telescope has taken a peek at this region, and the resulting image reveals previously unseen details of the Keyhole's mysterious, complex structure. The Keyhole is part of a larger region called the Carina Nebula (NGC 3372), about 8,000 light-years from Earth. Among the upgrades the Space Shuttle *Columbia* crew made to the telescope is the Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS). The ACS will have 10 times more discovery power than the camera it replaces. In other words, ACS can produce 10 times as many results in the same amount of time.

Space Telescope.

She defined her role on the flight. "I will be seated just aft, and right between the commander, who sits in the left seat, and the pilot, who sits in the right seat.

"Some people refer to [the position] as 'quarterback.' It's my job, as a flight engineer, to recognize any malfunctions, to diagnose them, to send this off in an appropriate corrective action, and also keep track of where we are on kind of the nominal or normal steps.

"I'm kind of quarterbacking to make sure that everybody's in the right procedure, on the right page, adjusting or helping with any switch throws as necessary."

Currie said there are certain control switches, particularly when everyone is suited, that the astronauts in the front just can't reach.

"I'm flying with some very large guys

on this crew, so, my seating height is quite a bit lower than theirs. There are actually some things that I can see in the cockpit that they can't see, just because of my seating height. I can look up and verify talk backs, verify switch positions, and actually direct their hand to certain switches."

Currie's role as the shuttle's robotic arm operator was critical to setting up the success of the mission. After the shuttle rendezvoused with the Hubble, Currie captured the telescope using the robotic arm. She then used the robotic arm during five space walks (EVA's) to help move equipment and astronauts. In her pre-flight interview Currie spoke about using the arm.

"I can't think of another mission that will be a better one to be on as the arm

—See Soldier Astronaut Page 11



(Photo provided by NASA)

Army Lt. Col. Nancy J. Currie, a NASA astronaut, awaits the start of training in the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory suited in a training version of the shuttle launch garment.

Following her fourth Shuttle mission, Lt. Col. Nancy Currie has logged 999 hours in Space, in addition to her 3,900 hours flying rotary and fixed wing aircraft as a master Army aviator.



(Photo provided by NASA)

Astronaut Nancy J. Currie, mission specialist, makes a notation in a log book on space shuttle *Endeavour*'s flight deck as astronaut Jerry L. Ross, mission specialist, eyes a control display. The two were joined by a Russian cosmonaut and three NASA astronauts during the December 1998 setting up of the initial module links for the International Space Station. Currie is a member of the ARSPACE Astronaut Detachment to NASA.